

UK Patent Application GB 2 382 835 A

(43) Date of A Publication 11.06.2003

(21) Application No 0225089.2

(22) Date of Filing 29.10.2002

(30) Priority Data

(31) 0129189

(32) 06.12.2001

(33) GB

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(51) INT CL⁷
E06B 7/23

(52) UK CL (Edition V)
E1J JGM

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(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition V) E1J JGM JGN

INT CL⁷ E06B 7/16 7/22 7/23

Other: ONLINE: WPI, JAPIO, EPODOC

(54) Abstract Title

Brush sealing for screen edge

(57) An edge sealing means 8 for an edge of a sliding screen 1 comprises a pair of sealing brushes 17, 18, one on each side of the screen. Each sealing brush comprises brush filaments 20 projecting from a non-pivotaly mounted base 19, the arrangement being such that the filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen, whilst providing a gap (25, Fig 3) between the filaments of the pair of brushes for the screen. The filaments 20 may be inclined to the base 19. There is also defined a sealing means where the brushes are mounted in a channel 16 where the base member has an extension (22, Fig 3) which projects out of the channel 16 to contact the rails 4, 5 of the sliding screen. Also included is a sealing means where the brush filament density is less than 150 filaments per centimetre. The sealing means may have the brushes with filaments spaced along the base like tufts.

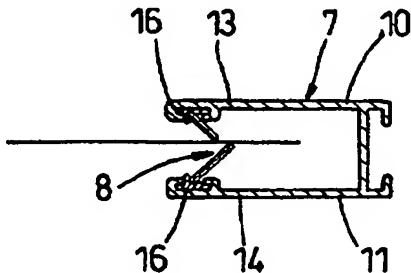
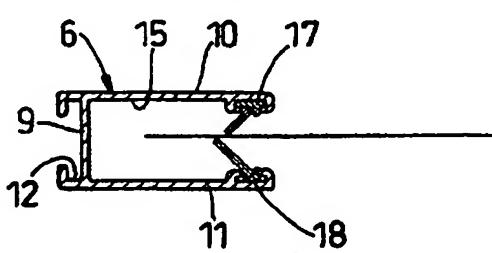


Fig. 2

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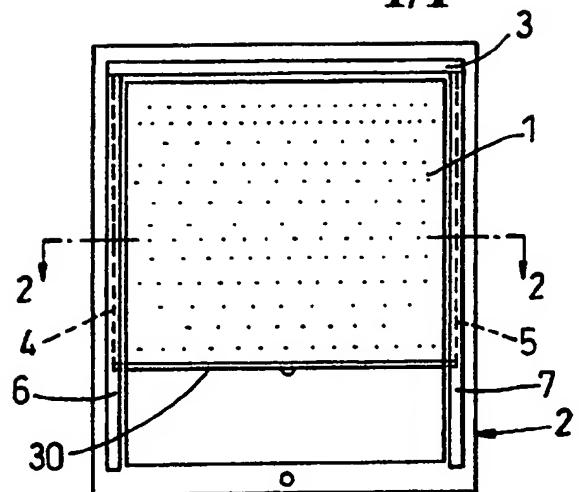


Fig. 1

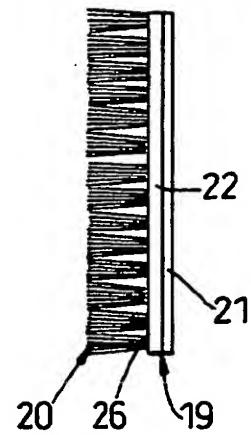


Fig. 5

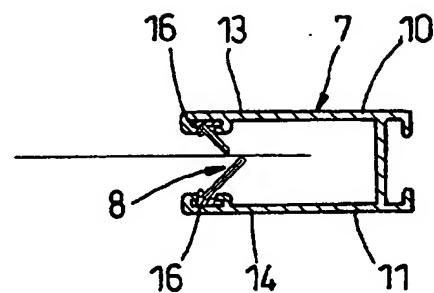
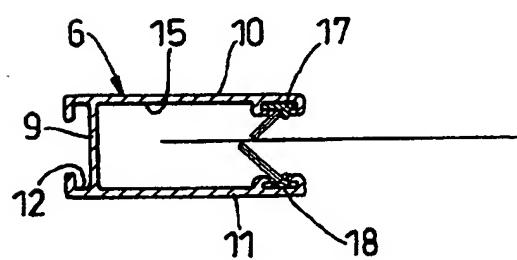


Fig. 2

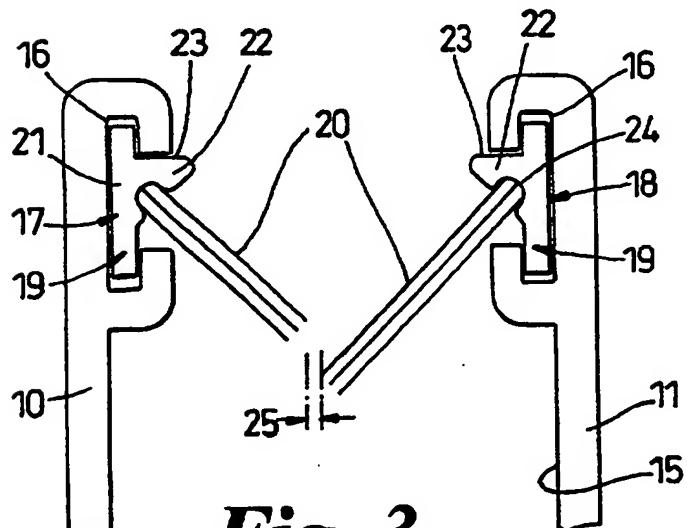


Fig. 3

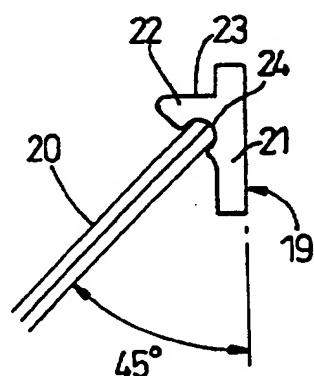


Fig. 4

SLIDING SCREEN EDGE SEALS

This invention relates to sealing means for the edges of sliding screens of flexible material, such as fly screens, sun screens and the like.

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Fly screens are flexible mesh laminar members, designed to cover windows and doors in a building to prevent ingress of insects while allowing the window or door to be open. Typically a fly screen is mounted to slide downwards to cover the opening, like a roller blind, or 10 across the opening, like a patio door. In either case, the free edge has a sliding rail by which it is moved, and opposing edges of the screen are guided to slide in respective guide channels formed in side members, which are typically aluminium extrusions. The sliding edges of the screen need sealing means to prevent insects entering between the edge 15 and the guide channel.

One known sealing means comprises a pair of elongate sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen edge. Each has brush filaments projecting at right angles from a base received in a brush channel in the side 20 member. The brush filaments are also at right angles to the screen. This arrangement works well to exclude insects, except when the screen is blown by the wind, when the edge tends to come out of its guide channel. The brush filaments are unable to hold the edge against movement out of the plane in which it slides.

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In another known sealing means, which overcomes this problem, one of the sealing brushes is replaced by a pile strip, while the base of the other brush can pivot in its brush channel. The pivoting brush moves away from the screen to allow the edge of the screen to slide, but moves 30 towards it when the wind blows to hold it securely. Although this arrangement holds the edge in the wind, it has the disadvantage that the

pivoting brush requires a specially-shaped brush channel, so that it cannot be used in existing brush channels, but requires replacement of the side members.

5 A further known sealing means is disclosed in DE-A-196 39 478 (Neher Systeme GmbH & Co.) in which the sealing brushes are inclined to the screen. The brushes are mounted in specially angled brush channels and the brush filaments extend therefrom whereby their free ends are in contact. The arrangement being such that the screen slides between the
10 brushes. This has the disadvantage that the screen is abraded as it slides and can snag on the brushes due to their close contact.

According to a first aspect of the invention, edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing
15 brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivotaly mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen.

20 Having both brush filaments inclined in the same direction to the screen, but non-pivoting bases, is effective to exclude insects, and allows the edge to slide, but also holds the edge effectively when the wind blows, against movement out of the sliding plane. Having the brush filaments arranged so that there is a gap allows the screen to slide smoothly and
25 ensures that the brush filaments do not abrade the screen as it slides.

The sealing brushes may be mounted in a brush channel and be of the known type, with the filaments perpendicular to the base. Then the brush channels need to be inclined. However, the brush channels will then take
30 up more room in the side members. Preferably therefore the brush filaments are angled relative to the base. The existing brush channels can

then be used. The sealing means can therefore be used in existing installations, without changing the side members.

Where the brush filaments are angled relative to the base, the base
5 preferably includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel. A sliding rail mounted on a free edge of the screen will then come into contact with the extension rather than the brush channel as it moves, and if the base is of plastics, this will reduce wear on the edge of the sliding rail.

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The density of the brush filaments at their free ends is dependent upon the gauge of the individual filaments. However, it has been found preferable to use a brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre to ensure there is sufficient spacing to permit effective meshing of the brush
15 and screen in order to hold the screen against movement.

According to a second aspect of the invention, edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprises
20 brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that a brush filaments are inclined relative to the base and in the same direction relative to the screen.

The sealing brushes may be mounted in a brush channel. When sealing
25 brushes of known type, with the filaments perpendicular to the base, are used the brush channels need to be inclined. The brush channels will then take up more room. Brush filaments that are inclined to the base can use existing brush channels and therefore side members do not need to be change.

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The brush filaments may be arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen. This ensures that the brush filaments do not abrade the screen as it slides.

5 Where the brush filaments are angled relative to the base, the base preferably includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel. A sliding rail mounted on a free edge of the screen will then come into contact with the extension rather than the brush channel as it moves, and if the base is of plastics, this will reduce wear on the edge of
10 the sliding rail.

The density of the brush filaments at their free ends is dependent upon the gauge of the individual filaments. However, it has been found preferable to use a brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre to
15 ensure there is sufficient spacing to permit effective meshing of the brush and screen in order to hold the screen against movement.

According to a third aspect of the invention, edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing
20 brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen and each sealing brush is mounted in a brush channel and each base includes an extension adapted in use to
25 project out of the brush channel to come into contact with a slide rail of the sliding screen.

Having the sliding rail coming into contact with the extension rather than the brush channel as it moves will reduce wear on the edge of the sliding
30 rail, especially if the base is of plastics.

The brush filaments may be arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen. This ensures that the brush filaments do not abrade the screen as it slides.

5 The sealing brushes may be of the known type, with the filaments perpendicular to the base. Then the brush channels need to be inclined. However, the brush channels will then take up more room in the side members. Preferably therefore the brush filaments are angled relative to the base. The existing brush channels can then be used. The sealing means can therefore be used in existing installations, without changing the side members.

10
15 The density of the brush filaments at their free ends is dependent upon the gauge of the individual filaments. However, it has been found preferable to use a brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre to ensure there is sufficient spacing to permit effective meshing of the brush and screen in order to hold the screen against movement.

20 According to a fourth aspect of the invention, edge sealing means for an edge of a sealing screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen and at their free ends, they form a 25 region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre.

It has been found that having a density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre permits sufficient meshing of brush and screen for holding the screen against movement.

The brush filaments may be arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen. This ensures that the brush filaments do not abrade the screen as it slides.

- 5 The sealing brushes may be mounted in a brush channel and be of the known type, with the filaments perpendicular to the base. Then the brush channels need to be inclined. However, the brush channels will then take up more room in the side members. Preferably therefore the brush filaments are angled relative to the base. The existing brush channels can
- 10 then be used. The sealing means can therefore be used in existing installations, without changing the side members.

Where the brush filaments are angled relative to the base, the base preferably includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel. A sliding rail mounted on a free edge of the screen will then come into contact with the extension rather than the brush channel as it moves, and if the base is of plastics, this will reduce wear on the edge of the sliding rail.

- 20 The features described hereinafter may be applicable to all of the four aspects of the invention stated above.

Preferably, one of the brush filaments is longer than the other, so that the lines of contact between the screen and the brushes are offset. The line of contact between the screen and the longer brush will be displaced outwardly of the screen. This assists in the sliding of the screen. On movement of the screen out of its sliding plane, the screen is caught by at least one of the brushes, and the offset lines of contact ensure that it is released easily.

Preferably, each of the brush filaments is inclined in the range of 30° to 60° to the screen. However, the angle of inclination could be about 45°. Further, the brush filaments need not be inclined at the same angle.

5 The sealing brushes are preferably mounted in brush channels in side members for the screen. Each sliding edge of the screen is guided in a guide channel in the side member.

10 Conveniently, the sealing brushes are formed by co-extruding monofilament brush filaments with a plastics base. The gauge of the monofilament is preferably between 0.1mm and 0.25mm. A fifth aspect of the invention relates to the sealing brushes themselves.

15 According to a fifth aspect of the invention, a sealing brush for sealing between a sliding member and a fixed member comprises an elongate base from which brush filaments project at an angle other than 90°.

The sealing brush according to the fifth aspect of the invention is particularly useful for sealing edges of sliding screens.

20 The base of the sealing brush is preferably of plastics material. The base may include an extension projecting substantially at 90°, and a recess in which the brush filaments are received.

25 The brush filaments are preferably monofilaments of plastics material such as polypropylene or nylon. The gauge of the monofilament is preferably between 0.1mm and 0.25mm.

30 The sealing brush is conveniently made by co-extrusion of the brush filaments and the base.

Preferably, the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre. The brush filament density is dependent on the gauge of the monofilaments, however, with a filament gauge of between 0.1mm and 0.25mm, a brush filament density of between 10 and 5 150 filaments per centimetre is achievable.

Most preferably, the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is about 100 or 120 filaments per centimetre. However, the brush filament density could be about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 110 filaments per 10 centimetre.

The bases of the brush filaments may be grouped into spaced tufts.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated, by way of example only, in 15 the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows schematically a window with a sliding screen;

Figure 2 shows a section along the line 2-2 of Figure 1;

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Figure 3 is an enlarged view of part of Figure 2, showing the sealing means for the edge of the screen; and

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Figure 4 is an end view of a sealing brush shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 5 is a side view of a sealing brush shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

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Figure 1 shows a sliding screen 1, in this case a mesh fly screen, adapted to cover a window 2 in a building. The screen 1 operates like a roller

blind, being housed in a cassette 3 at the top of the window frame, and being pulled down by a sliding rail 30 and fastened at the bottom of the window 2 as required, and then retracted when not required. The side edges 4, 5 slide in respective side members 6, 7, which are of known type. The side members are fixed to the window frame, and have sealing means 8 preventing ingress of insects round the edges 4, 5.

The side members 6, 7 are shown in more detail in Figure 2. Each side member 6, 7 is an aluminium extrusion of substantially U-shape, with a base 9 transverse to two opposed elongate members 10, 11. The outer ends (relative to the window 2) of the members 10, 11 are inturned to form with the base 9 a small open-faced channel 12. The inner ends 13, 14 are longer, and define between them a guide channel 15 in which an edge 4, 5 of the screen is received and guided for sliding. Each inner end 13, 14 of the members 10, 11 is formed with an open-sided brush channel 16 to receive part of the sealing means 8. Each brush channel 16 is formed at the inner end of the guide channel 15, so that the open sides of the brush channels 16 face one another.

The sealing means 8 received in the brush channels 16 are shown in more detail in Figures 3 and 4, and comprise a pair of sealing brushes 17, 18. Each is formed by a plastics base 19 adapted to be received in the channel 16, and brush filaments 20 projecting at an angle of about 45° to the base 19. Each base 19 has a flat portion 21 able to slide in the channel 16, and an extension 22 projecting substantially at right angles to the flat portion 21. The extension 22 projects beyond the channel 16, and on one side has a flat surface 23 for engagement with the edge of the channel 16 and on the other side a recess 24 in which the brush filaments 20 are received. The brush filaments 20 comprise a polypropylene monofilament having a gauge of 0.18mm, and the base 19 and filaments 20 are co-extruded.

It will be seen from Figure 3 that the sealing brushes 17, 18 are both inclined in the same directions towards the screen 1, so that the angle between them is approximately 90° . Further, the brush filaments 20 on
5 the brush 18 are longer than those on the brush 17, and a gap 25 is defined between the free ends of brush filaments 20 of the brushes 17, 18, to allow for passage of the screen 1.

In use, with the sealing brushes 17, 18 received in the channels 16 of the
10 side members (the flat portion 21 of the base 19 simply slides into the brush channel 16) the edges 4, 5 of the screen 1 are received in the respective guide channels 15, in the gap 25 between the sealing brushes 17, 18. The brush filaments 20 deflect as necessary to allow the edges 4, 5 to slide, and with the screen 1 pulled down act to prevent insects
15 entering round the edges 4, 5 of the screen 1.

When the wind blows, the screen 1 will move out of the plane in which it slides, as it tends to balloon inwardly or outwardly. On movement of the edges 4, 5 out of the sliding plane, the brush filaments 20 act to catch the
20 edges 4, 5 to prevent them coming out of the guide channel 15. When the edges return to the sliding plane, they are released by the filaments 20, to allow sliding movement of the screen 1.

The embodiment shown in the drawings has a number of advantages.
25 Firstly, it works well to retain the screen edges when the wind blows, while making use of the standard side members 6, 7. It also allows for easy sliding of the screen 1. It will also be appreciated that the lines of contact of the brush filaments 20 on the two sealing brushes 17, 18 with the screen 1 are offset, with that for the shorter brush 17 being inward of
30 that for the brush 18. This has the advantage that the wear occurs at a different place on each side of the screen 1. A further wear-reducing

feature is the extension 22; as the sliding rail 30 slides it will tend to come into contact with the plastics extension 22 rather than the aluminium channel 16.

5 It will be appreciated that, although the brush filaments 20 are both shown at 45° to the base 19, the angle could be changed. Thus, the two brush filaments could be at different angles, or they could be at the same angle, which could be between 30° and 60°. The relative lengths of the two brush filaments would be chosen accordingly. The gauge of the monofilament may also be chosen as required, preferably from the range 10 0.1mm to 0.25mm. The gap 25 may also be varied if required.

Figure 5 shows a side view of a sealing brush comprising the base 19 and brush filaments 20. The brush filaments 20 form a region of substantially 15 uniform density at their free ends while at their bases they are grouped in spaced tufts 26. The brush filaments 20 may be substantially uniform at their bases and free ends if required.

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CLAIMS

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1. An edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the
10 brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen and arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen.

2. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 1, in which one of the brush filaments is longer than the other, so that the lines of contact
15 between the screen and brushes are offset.

3. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, in which the angle of inclination to the screen of each of the brush filaments is between 30° and 60°.

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4. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the brush filaments are inclined at approximately 45° to the screen.

5. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which
25 the brush filaments are angled to the base in order to provide the inclination to the screen.

6. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which each sealing brush is mounted in a brush channel and each base includes
30 an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel to come into contact with a sliding rail of the sliding screen.

7. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the brush filaments are arranged being such that at their free ends they form a region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per 5 centimetre.

8. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre.

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9. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 100 filaments per centimetre.

15 10. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 120 filaments per centimetre.

20 11. An edge sealing means as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the bases of the brush filaments are grouped in spaced tufts.

25 12. An edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined relative to the base and in the same direction relative to the screen.

30 13. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 12, in which the angle of inclination to the base of each of the brush filaments is between 30° and 60°.

14. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 12 or claim 13, in which the brush filaments are inclined at approximately 45° to the base.

5 15. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 14, in which one of the brush filaments is longer than the other, so that the lines of contact between the screen and brushes are offset.

10 16. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 15, in which each sealing brush is mounted in a brush channel and each base includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel to come into contact with a sliding rail of the sliding screen.

15 17. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 16, in which the brushes are arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen.

20 18. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 17, in which the brush filaments are arranged being such that at their free ends they form a region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre.

25 19. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 18, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre.

20. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 19, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 100 filaments per centimetre.

21. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 19, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 120 filaments per centimetre.

5 22. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 12 to 21, in which the bases of the brush filaments are grouped in spaced tufts.

10 23. An edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen and each sealing brush is mounted in a brush channel and each base includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel to 15 come into contact with a sliding rail of the sliding screen.

20 24. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 23, in which one of the brush filaments is longer than the other, so that the lines of contact between the screen and brushes are offset.

25 25. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 23 or claim 24, in which the angle of inclination to the screen of each of the brush filaments is between 30° and 60°.

25 26. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 25, in which the brush filaments are inclined at approximately 45° to the screen.

30 27. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 26, in which the brush filaments are angled to the base in order to provide the inclination to the screen.

28. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 27, in which the brushes are arranged so that a gap is provided between them for the screen.

5 29. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 28, in which the brush filaments are arranged being such that at their free ends they form a region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre.

10 30. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 29, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre.

15 31. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 30, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 100 filaments per centimetre.

20 32. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 30, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 120 filaments per centimetre.

33. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 23 to 32, in which the bases of the brush filaments are grouped in spaced tufts.

25 34. An edge sealing means for an edge of a sliding screen of flexible material comprises a pair of sealing brushes, one on each side of the screen, each sealing brush comprising brush filaments projecting from a base which is non-pivottally mounted, the arrangement being such that the brush filaments are inclined in the same direction relative to the screen and at their free ends, they form a region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre.

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35. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 34, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre.

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36. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 34 or claim 35, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 100 filaments per centimetre.

10 37. An edge sealing means as claimed in claim 34 or claim 35, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 120 filaments per centimetre.

15 38. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 37, in which the bases of the brush filaments are grouped in spaced tufts.

39. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 38, in which one of the brush filaments is longer than the other, so that the lines of contact between the screen and brushes are offset.

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40. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 39, in which the angle of inclination to the screen of each of the brush filaments is between 30° and 60°.

25 41. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 40, in which the brush filaments are inclined at approximately 45° to the screen.

42. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 41, in which the brush filaments are angled to the base in order to provide the
30 inclination to the screen.

43. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 42, in which the brushes are arranged so that a gap is provided between them for
5 the screen.

44. An edge sealing means as claimed in any of claims 34 to 43, in which each sealing brush is mounted in a brush channel and each base includes an extension adapted in use to project out of the brush channel to
10 come into contact with a sliding rail of the sliding screen.

45. A sealing brush for sealing between a sliding member and a fixed member comprises an elongate base from which brush filaments project at an angle other than 90°.
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46. A sealing brush as claimed in claim 45, in which the base is of plastic material.

47. A sealing brush as claimed in claim 45 or claim 46, in which the
20 base includes an extension projecting at substantially 90°.

48. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 47, in which the brush filaments are monofilaments of gauge between 0.1mm and 0.25mm.

25 49. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 48, in which the angle of inclination to the base of each of the brush filaments is between 30° and 60°.

50. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 49, in which the
30 brush filaments are inclined at approximately 45° to the base.

51. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 50, in which the brush filaments are arranged being such that at their free ends they form a region of brush filament density of less than 150 filaments per centimetre.

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52. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 51, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is greater than 10 filaments per centimetre.

10 53. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 52, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 100 filaments per centimetre.

15 54. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 52, in which the density of the brush filaments at their free ends is substantially 120 filaments per centimetre.

55. A sealing brush as claimed in any of claims 45 to 54, in which the bases of the brush filaments are grouped in spaced tufts.

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56. An edge sealing means of the kind set forth substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 1-5 of the accompanying drawings.

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57. A sealing brush of the kind set forth substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 of the accompanying drawings.